

II
LOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer
of Health
1969

B O R O U G H O F L O U T H

1969

MAYOR

Alderman R.H. Brackenbury

DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor Mrs. G.P. Wilcox

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. G.P. Wilcox

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J.E. Nicholson

Alderman Cross
Alderman Dunham
Alderman Wilkinson
Councillor Everitt
Councillor Finch

Councillor Patience
Councillor Simpson
Councillor Vinter
Councillor Ward

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Councillor D.G.L. Montgomery

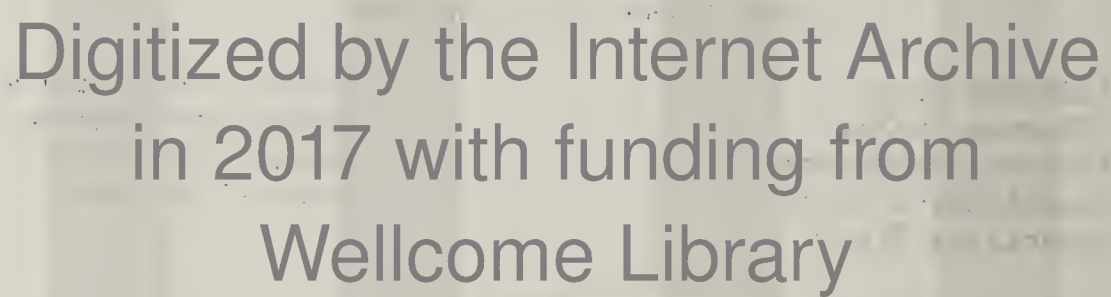
Vice-Chairman:

Councillor N.F. Summers.

Alderman Wilkinson
Councillor Brumby
Councillor Campbell
Councillor Dales
Councillor Dann

Councillor Fell
Councillor Finch
Councillor Nicholson
Councillor Slingsby

Norman A. Rudd
Barrister-at-Law
Town Clerk



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29744179>

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF LOUTH

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1969.

The number of live births in 1969 was 209. In the previous year there were 211. The figure thus continues to be rather higher than we have come to expect. The average for the ten years preceding 1968 was 182. When standardised for comparative purposes and compared with the live births in England and Wales, we find Louth has 20.1 births per thousand standard population compared with 16.9 per thousand population in England and Wales.

Illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total live births numbered 11. This is the highest figure over the past ten years at least. The figure for England and Wales is 8. The application of the Abortion Act more rigorously in some areas may account for the difference in these figures.

Deaths in the Borough numbered 179. This is in keeping with the numbers we have been led to expect over the past ten years. When standardised for comparison with deaths in England and Wales a figure of 12.2 per thousand standard population is obtained. The death rate for England and Wales being 11.9 per thousand population. If Table I is examined it will be seen that over the past seven years on the average, the standardised death rate is very similar to the average death rate for England and Wales.

Infant deaths under 1 year amounted to 2. This gives an infant mortality rate for the Borough of 10 per thousand live births. The figure for England and Wales is 18 per thousand live births.

In both men and women coronary type heart disease was the largest cause of death, followed by malignant disease in men and cerebro vascular disease (strokes) in women. Over half the deaths occurred in the 75 and over age group, and three quarters were included in the 65 and over age group.

Deaths from malignant disease numbered 31, on Table 8; deaths from malignant disease since 1950 are shown graphically and they can be seen to be remaining fairly constant.

Notifications of infectious diseases were low. We would have expected 1969 to have been an epidemic year for measles, but only two cases were notified. In the previous epidemic year - 1967 - 207 cases were notified.

It thus appears that the intensive measles vaccination campaign has been successful. The immunity in the population, however, will have to be maintained by the regular inoculation of children in their second year of life. It is expected that by measles inoculation, the rarer complications of measles such as involvement of the brain will be avoided.

New cases of respiratory tuberculosis were low, only two cases being notified. This fall in the incidence of tuberculosis in recent years has been due to a number of factors; the most important being the availability of drugs which deal with the infection, coupled with mass chest x rays for detecting unknown cases, and the immunisation of schoolchildren with tuberculosis vaccine.

The credit for the low incidence of notified food borne disease must go to a large degree to the vigilance of the Public Health Inspectors who among their duties keep a constant watch on food hygiene standards and on the quality of meat allowed for sale.

Perhaps not so obviously related to the physical health but to the active mental health of the community, we come to the overcrowded classes in primary schools where teachers are having to cope with classes of between forty and fifty children in seriously overcrowded conditions. Surely this cannot be conducive to the healthy development of children of widely differing abilities, and it throws an intolerable burden on the teaching staff. Further development of buildings is needed desperately.

I would like to conclude by stating that the health of the Borough as shown by these statistics is good, but to remind the public that their co-operation in maintaining early inoculation of their children against diptheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and measles, plays a most important part.

I would like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for all their help during the year; also the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Health Department.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

J.E. LEE

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOUTH

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:
J.E. LEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:
J.A.H. BROCKLEBANK, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
E.H. LAND, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:
P.C. FOWLER

Borough Surveyor:
J.C. BARBER, M.I.MUN.E.

Housing Manager:
I. MAXWELL, A.I.H.M.

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics

- (1) Area of Borough 2,812 acres
- (2) The Estimated Population (mid year) ...11,480
- (3) The Density of Population per acre 4.1
- (4) The number of inhabited houses 4,150 (estimated)
- (5) Rateable value of inhabited houses(only) £218,500.
- (6) The Product of Penny Rate..... £1,775.

The Population of Louth Borough since 1960.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1969	11,480
1968	11,440
1967	11,470
1966	11,390
1965	11,390
1964	11,390
1963	11,400
1962	11,390
1961	11,400
1960	11,490

VITAL STATISTICS

(Note: figures in brackets
show corresponding rates for
England & Wales).

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	187	85	102
Illegitimate	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>209</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>114</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 18.2
Standardised Birth Rate for comparative purposes 19.8 (16.3)
(Comparability Factor 1.09)
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 11 (8)

(b) <u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population: .34
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births: 19 (13)

<u>DEATHS</u> (all ages)	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	179	74	105

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 15.6
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability factor .78) 12.2 (11.9)

INFANT DEATHS

(a) <u>Under 12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Total Live Births: 10 (18)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births: 11 (17)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births: Nil

(b) <u>Under 4 weeks</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate,
i.e., Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births: 5 (12)

(c) <u>Under 1 week</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate
i.e., Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total
Live Births: 5 (10)

Perinatal Mortality Rate
i.e., Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week
combined per 1,000 total live and still births: 23 (23)

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) Nil

TABLE I Standardised Death Rates for Louth Borough
for the Previous Seven Years

Year	Standardised Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Standard Population)	Death Rate for England and Wales (per 1,000 population).
1962	12.7	11.9
1963	12.3	12.2
1964	10.0	11.3
1965	11.2	11.5
1966	10.8	11.7
1967	11.4	11.2
1968	14.1	11.9
1969	12.2	11.9

Average Standardised Death Rate for Louth Borough over
the past 8 years (including 1969) = 11.8

Average Death Rate for England & Wales over past 8 years = 11.7

It will be remembered that in 1968, the Registrar General started to use a new classification into causes of Death; the new classification having 65 causes instead of the previous 36 causes. In 1969 this new classification has been continued but with one modification, in that Cancer as a cause of death has been broken up into five extra groups. The causes of death for 1968 and 1969 are thus directly comparable except in the case of Cancer.

TABLE II

1 9 6 8

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female
1. Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	-
3. " " - Lung, Bronchus	3	2
4. " " - Breast	-	3
5. " " - Uterus	-	1
6. Leukaemia	1	-
7. Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	9	5
8. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-
9. Diabetes Mellitus	2	-
10. Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-
11. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-
12. Hypertensive Disease	1	6
13. Ischaemic Heart Disease	30	22
14. Other forms of Heart Disease	5	6
15. Cerebrovascular Disease	12	24
16. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	7
17. Influenza	-	1
18. Pneumonia	3	11
19. Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2
20. Asthma	1	-
21. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	5
22. Peptic Ulcer	3	1
23. Appendicitis	-	1
24. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
26. Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	2
27. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2
28. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2
29. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
30. Congenital Anomalies	2	-
31. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	-	2
32. All other accidents	2	1
33. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	1	-
	<u>96</u>	<u>108</u>

TABLE III

1 9 6 9

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female
1. Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	-
3. " " - Intestine	4	4
4. " " - Lung, Bronchus	4	-
5. " " - Breast	-	5
6. Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	6
7. Mental Disorders	-	1
8. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-
9. Hypertensive Disease	-	2
10. Ischaemic Heart Disease	21	23
11. Other forms of Heart Disease	5	14
12. Cerebrovascular Disease	15	21
13. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	6
14. Influenza	-	1
15. Pneumonia	3	7
16. Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	1
17. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	3
18. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
19. Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1
20. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
21. Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	-	1
22. Congenital Anomalies	-	2
23. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	4
24. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	-
25. All other accidents	1	2
26. All other External Causes	-	1
	<u>74</u>	<u>105</u>

TABLE IV

AGES AT DEATH FOR 1969

Ages in Years	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75 & over	Total
Deaths	2	-	-	4	3	2	8	25	42	93	179

TABLE V

TABLE SHOWING AGES AT DEATH DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AND THE AVERAGE FOR THAT PERIOD COMPARED WITH 1969.

Year	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75 & over	Total
1968	4	0	1	0	1	3	7	28	39	121	204
1967	2	1	2	2	1	1	8	14	41	105	177
1966	0	3	0	1	0	4	6	15	42	87	158
1965	5	0	1	2	2	3	4	30	29	86	162
1964	5	1	0	3	1	2	2	20	44	63	141
Average Nos.	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.6	5.4	21.2	39.0	92.4	168.4
1969	2	-	-	4	3	2	8	25	42	93	179

TABLE VI

ANATOMICAL SITES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS CAUSING DEATH IN 1969.

Site	Male	Female	Total
Oesophagus	1	-	1
Stomach	2	-	2
Intestine	4	4	8
Lung & Bronchus	4	-	4
Breast	-	5	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	6	11
	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>31</u>

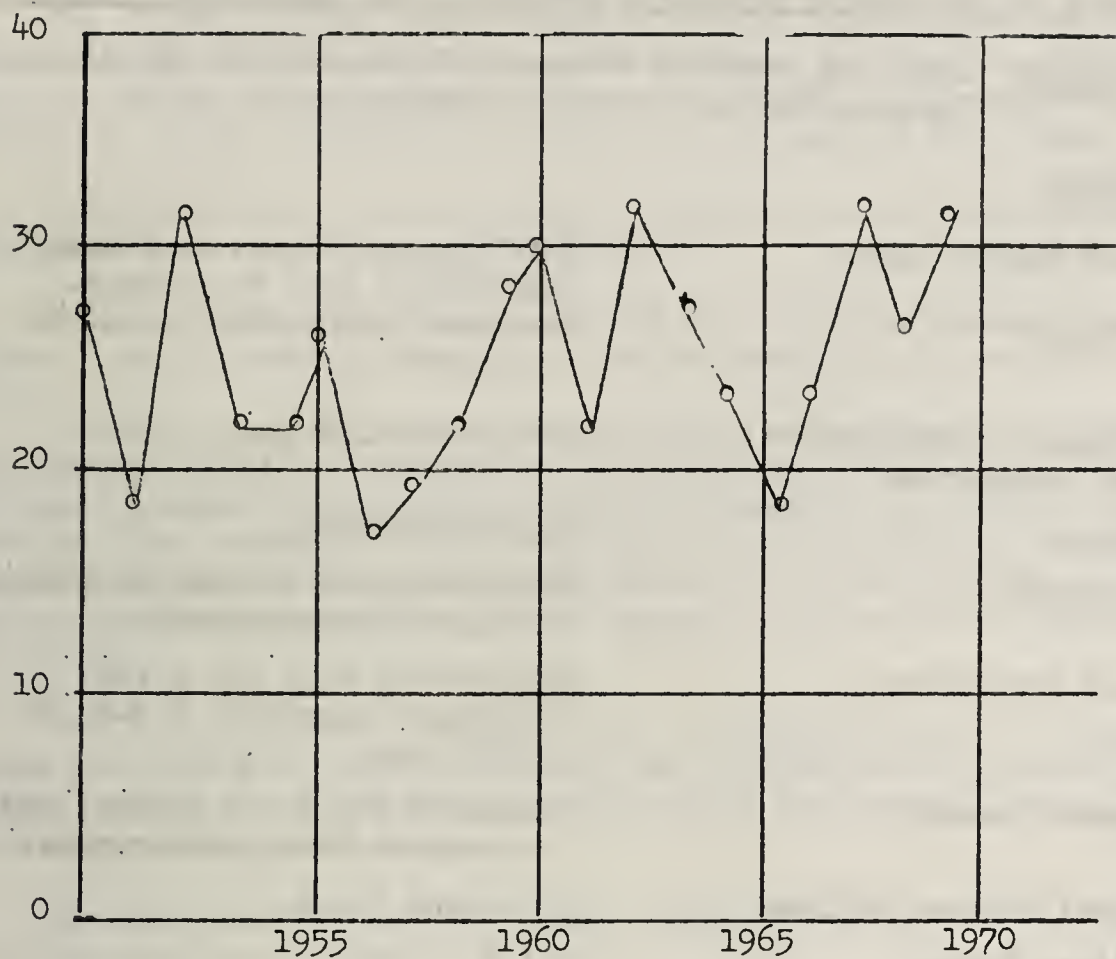
TABLE VII

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Site	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Stomach	3	5	2	4	4	3
Lung, Bronchus	5	5	4	2	5	6
Uterus	1	2	2	3	0	0
Breast	3	3	1	1	3	3
Other sites	14	17	15	9	12	15
Total	26	32	24	19	24	27

TABLE VIII

DEATHS FROM CANCER, LOUTH BOROUGH, 1950 - 1969.



PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1969: .

Measles - 2
Scarlet Fever - 4
Salmonella Infection - 1
Paratyphoid - 1.

Tuberculosis New Cases and Mortality during 1969.

New Cases				Deaths			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Average numbers of Respiratory Cases notified in past 6 years - 4.2
Average numbers of Non-Respiratory Cases notified in past 6 years - 0.5

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other items are subjected to bacteriological testing. I would like to thank Dr. J.M. Croll and his staff for their prompt assistance on many occasions.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The following Clinic services are provided by the County Council and by the Regional Hospital Boards towards meeting local needs in the preventive and treatment branches of medicine.

A - Clinics at the County Council's premises, 32, Queen Street, Louth.

School Children: 1st, 3rd, and 5th Wednesday afternoons in the month.
Immunisation and Medical examinations.

Child Welfare:

Child Health Clinic	Each Tuesday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Toddlers	Tuesdays (2nd & 4th) 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-natal Mothercraft and Relaxation	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Dental	By appointment.
Chiropody	Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. by appointment.
Child Psychiatry	Thursday 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. 1st Monday in month, 9 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Wednesday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and alternate Monday afternoons.
Mental Welfare Officer	Wednesday 9 a.m.
Welfare Foods	Daily
Remedial Teaching Classes	Tuesday morning and Thursday afternoon.

The Clinic is also used by the Family Planning Association and there are sessions on Monday (2nd and 4th in month) at 7 p.m.

B - At the Local Hospitals.

Mondays:	Orthopaedic	9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
	Ophthalmology	9.30 a.m.
	General Surgery	10.30 a.m.
	Dermatology	2.00 p.m.
	Ante Natal	2.30 p.m.
Tuesdays:	(alternate) Psychiatry	9.30 a.m.
"	1st & 3rd School Eye Clinic	10.00 a.m.
"	2nd & 4th Ophthalmology	10.00 a.m.
Tuesdays:	Dental	2.00 p.m.
"	General Surgery	2.00 p.m.
Wednesdays:	except 1st in month.	9.00 a.m. General Medicine, apart from 2nd Wednesday in month when it is at 2.00 p.m.
Wednesdays::	Heart Diseases	9.00 a.m.
Wednesdays:	(except 1st in month)	Orthopaedic 1.30 p.m.
Wednesdays:	1st & 2nd in month.	Paediatrics 9.00 a.m.
	3rd & 4th in month.	Paediatrics 2.00 p.m.
Wednesdays:	(1st in month only)	Ante-natal 2.00 p.m.
"	"	"
		School Eye Clinic 2.00 p.m.
Thursdays	Ear, Nose, and Throat	9.30 a.m.
Thursdays	(alternate) Radiotherapy	11.00 a.m.
Thursdays	Gynaecology	2.00 p.m.
Thursdays	<u>Orthodontic</u>	<u>10.00 a.m. at Queen St. Clinic.</u>
Fridays:	Orthopaedic	9.00 a.m.
"	General Medicine	10.00 a.m.
	General Medicine	2.00 p.m.
	General Surgery	2.30 p.m.
	Radiology; Pathology; Geriatrician.	

The Louth Health Clinic.

The Clinic is the local headquarters for the services run by the Lindsey County Council. These include a Clinic for babies and toddlers where the mother is advised about care of the child and where its subsequent development can be kept under review up to the age of five years.

Immunisation is offered against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and Smallpox and Measles.

The Speech Therapist treats cases of defective speech found at Infant Welfare Clinics, Schools and also cases referred by the hospital consultants.

A Child Guidance service is provided at the Clinic. Children who are experiencing emotional difficulties at school or at pre-school age are seen with their parents and an effort is made to modify the influences which are affecting them adversely. This requires close co-operation between the Child Psychiatrist, the Psychiatric Social Worker, and the Educational Psychologist. As with many medical services, there appears to be an ever increasing call on this service.

The Mental Welfare Officers play an important part in helping those persons who have been under treatment for Psychiatric Disorders and who by friendly visiting and assistance in obtaining employment, can be helped to resume their normal activities.

The Chiropodist provides a much appreciated service for the elderly from Louth and its environs.

The Clinic also forms the headquarters for the area for its District Nurses and Midwives who are available to assist the Family Doctors, under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer.

The Health Visitors for the neighbouring areas are based at the Clinic. They play an invaluable part in detecting medical and social ills and seeing that they are dealt with, and in giving advice on medical matters.

The Clinic provides a Dental Service for school children and expectant mothers in the area. For those children who have abnormal jaw and tooth formations, treatment is provided by visiting orthodontists.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The mains water supply is supplied by the East Lincolnshire Water Board. It is good in quality and quantity. The level of nitrate is within accepted limits.

There is no trouble from Plumbo-Solvency. The natural fluoride content is low. (Fluoride as Fluorine .08 parts/million).

One hundred and twenty-three samples were taken from the mains supply for bacteriological testing and all were satisfactory. One sample was taken from a private supply for similar testing and this was also satisfactory.

There are 4,384 houses supplied from public mains in the house and 20 supplied from the public mains by a stand pipe or outside tap. There is one house supplied from a private source.

The sewage disposal facilities are good. There are 4,394 houses with W.C.'s in the Borough and 11 with pail closets.

BOROUGH OF LOUTH

REPORT OF SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1 9 6 9

J.A.H. BROCKLEBANK, M.A.P.H.I.,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall, Louth.
August, 1970.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to have the opportunity again of reporting on public health inspection during 1969 and on the operation of those sanitary services for which I am responsible, the details of which follow.

J. BROCKLEBANK.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
LOUTH.

August, 1970.

Report of Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year 1969.

1. WATER SAMPLING

Bacteriological Examination

123 samples of water from the public supply were examined bacteriologically during the year and were reported to be satisfactory. A sample from a private bore was also examined with the same result.

27 samples of water from the swimming bath were taken and sent for bacteriological examination and 17 were reported to be satisfactory. During the early part of the season, difficulty was experienced in maintaining a constant concentration of chlorine in the water, with the result that 10 samples were reported to show high plate counts although in no case were coliforms present. Adjustments to the chlorination plant were made and satisfactory results were obtained thereafter.

2. FOOD CONTROL

Inspection of premises - Food Hygiene Regulations

253 visits of inspection were made to food premises during the year. 23 contraventions were noted during the visits and were remedied informally.

Market Stalls

During the year, arrangements have been made for an alternative site to be provided for buses, which will enable the whole of the Market Place to be used for stalls.

It is expected that the reorganisation of the market will take place early in 1970.

Food Premises

The following information is given in accordance with paragraph 9(b) of Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/70, relating to the various categories of food premises in the Borough.

- A. Premises registered for the Sale of Ice Cream. In most cases the sale of ice cream is subsidiary to the main business such as confectioner, general grocer, sweets, and tobacco.
Number of premises 46
- B. Bakehouses. These include bakehouses with bakers' and confectioners' shops attached.
Number of premises 6
- C. Meat Products Manufacturers.
Number of premises 9
- D. Catering Establishments. These include fish friers' premises which have dining rooms attached.
Number of premises 24
- E. Other Food Premises. These include butchers, wet fish shops, confectioners, greengrocers, general grocers and poultry shops, and wholesale warehouses.
Number of premises 49

Poultry Hygiene and Inspection.

Number of processing premises in district	4
Number of visits to premises	97
Total number of birds processed during year	30,000
Types of birds processed	Hens
Percentage of birds rejected	1%

As stated in an earlier report, dressed poultry production in the district is on a small scale. Including part-time workers, a total of not more than twenty people are employed.

Premises and equipment are simple, and are used on two or three days per week only. The throughput tends to decrease as more retailers are purchasing their dressed poultry from larger packing stations in the county.

Meat Inspection - Carcases and Offal Inspected.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1651	145	55	3349	6368
Number inspected	1651	145	55	3349	6368
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri					
Whole carcases condemned	12	35	14	66	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	158	23	6	73	663
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri	10.3	40	36.3	4.1	10.8
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	12	-	-	62
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.18	8.3	-	-	.98
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughterhouses.

Early in 1969, another small slaughterhouse went out of use, leaving five still in operation.

The total throughput of the slaughterhouses declined by a further five per cent compared with last year. This tendency is likely to continue as the concentrating of slaughtering in large abattoirs continues, and as more meat is retailed through shops which are not dependent upon local supplies.

3. HOUSING

Inspection of Dwellinghouses

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects
(under Public Health or Housing Acts) 25
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose 69

Remedy of Defects

1. Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of
informal action 6

Slum Clearance - Procedure under the Housing Acts

1. Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
2. Number of houses subject to Closing Orders	4
3. Number of houses made fit by undertakings	2
4. Number of houses demolished or closed voluntarily.....	1

Improvement Grants

1. <u>Standard Grant:</u>	(a) Applications received	17
	(b) Houses subject to grant	15
2. <u>Discretionary Grant:</u>	(a) Applications received	16
	(b) Houses subject to grant	14

Housing Survey

Following the completion of the sample survey mentioned in the 1968 Report, detailed inspection of sub-standard houses was commenced during the year. This series of inspections is likely to be completed during 1970, when with the information obtained from it, together with a report on the proposed Conservation Area and a Town Centre Plan, it should be possible to formulate a programme of clearance and improvement of houses.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: NUISANCES: RODENT CONTROL

House Refuse

A regular weekly collection of house refuse has been maintained during the year.

The separate collection of bulky articles of domestic refuse such as worn out furniture, was introduced as a regular feature of the refuse collection service, and 309 collections were made. These collections reduce the risk of the unauthorised dumping of refuse and also facilitate the regular collection of house refuse as the normal schedules are not interrupted by the collection of awkward bulky articles.

Industrial Refuse Collection

A new lorry suitably modified for the collection of industrial refuse was brought into use in May, 1969. This collects factory refuse regularly and frequently at a cost which is reasonable, but which also ensures that the service is financially self-supporting.

Removal and Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles

Six motor cars which appeared to have been abandoned by their owners were dealt with informally during the year. Five of them were removed by their owners and the sixth was taken by the owner to the Council's tip for disposal.

Nuisances

Details of nuisances dealt with informally during the year are shown in the table below:-

Refuse	23
Foul ditches, ponds, etc.....	4
Drainage	70
Dangerous premises	1
Miscellaneous.....	5

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

A smoke and sulphur dioxide recorder, obtained on loan from the Lindsey County Council, was set up near a factory in the town to measure the effect of the discharges from the oil-fired boilers. The recorder, which was operated between June, 1969, and April, 1970, was sited approximately 220 feet to the

west of the factory, and to the north and west were houses at distances of 120 and 100 feet using mainly coal for heating purposes.

The results obtained are not representative of atmospheric conditions in the town as a whole as there are sources of smoke and sulphur dioxide in close proximity to the equipment. Some general conclusions can however be drawn about the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the vicinity of the factory.

When the monthly average concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded in Louth (Table 1) are compared with the results from a recorder sited in a village in open country near the Humberside industrial area (Table 2), as would be expected, the Louth figures are significantly higher.

Comparison of the Louth figures with those of a high density residential area in a large Lincolnshire town (Table 3), shows that the average smoke concentration recorded in Louth is lower than that in the town in question consistently throughout the year. The residential area in the large town has a lower concentration of sulphur dioxide during the summer months, but in the winter period the average concentration exceeds that of the Louth site in three months out of six.

To summarize, the average conditions on the Louth site are worse than in a village near the Humberside industrial area but slightly better most of the year than in a high density residential area in a large Lincolnshire town.

The recording of wind direction and atmospheric conditions at the same time as the daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide, has enabled some tentative conclusions to be reached about the contribution made to the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere in the area by the factory chimneys and also by the chimneys of the adjoining houses.

The notable feature of the readings particularly during the winter period, is the great variation which occurs over short periods of two or three days when a group of very high sulphur dioxide readings may be followed by a group of low readings. The highest concentrations of sulphur dioxide are found in an almost still atmosphere with a slight easterly breeze in the early spring.

At the same time, it is noted that during the middle of the winter, relatively high concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide are attributable to the burning of solid fuel in the houses in the area.

One can conclude, therefore, that while the average atmospheric conditions in the area compare favourably with those in a high density residential area in a large Lincolnshire town, high concentrations of sulphur dioxide develop for short periods in the winter and early spring.

TABLE 1

LOUTH.

Month	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	AV	HD	AV	HD
June	18	27	63	144
July	16	28	68	266
August	15	25	63	258
September	26	67	65	223
October	25	104	68	144
November	88	191	85	110
December	131	242	103	169
January	113	241	159	768
February	82	137	180	601
March	69	151	203	715
April	43	74	84	256

TABLE 2

LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE.

Month	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	AV	HD	AV	HD
June	9	17	44	103
July	8	21	33	107
August	9	23	35	107
September	N	33	N	75
October	25	51	49	107
November	23	71	35	96
December	38	148	44	154
January	48	126	54	106
February	44	114	62	130
March	27	76	37	87

TABLE 3

LINCOLNSHIRE TOWN
HIGH DENSITY HOUSING.

Month	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	AV	HD	AV	HD
June	23	53	59	154
July	34	73	45	118
August	30	60	39	79
September	55	112	48	119
October	97	333	86	215
November	148	324	118	260
December	N	416	N	294
January	180	637	209	674
February	221	489	159	254
March	169	369	186	264

Concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide are measured in units of milligrams per cubic meter of air.

AV Average of daily readings over the monthly period.

HD Highest daily reading during the monthly period.

N Monthly average not calculated due to insufficient daily readings.

Rodent Control

The use of the permanent baiting points described in the previous report has continued during the year. Fewer premises have been subjected to seasonal re-infestation than in previous years and this can be attributed to the effectiveness of the baiting points.

Fifty-one domestic premises and twenty-seven other premises were treated for rat or mouse infestation by the part-time rodent operative who also carries out the regular servicing of the permanent baiting points.

5. FACTORIES ACT

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	23	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	7	2	-
TOTAL	89	42	4	-

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Registration

244 premises were registered under the provisions of the Act at the end of the year.

Inspections

108 premises received a general inspection during the year. Contraventions noted during these inspections, details of which are shown below, were drawn to the attention of managements.

In all a total of 292 visits of inspection were made to registered premises including the general inspections already mentioned.

Remedying of Contraventions

Twenty-five contraventions of the Act have been remedied during the year. The details are given below :-

1. Inadequate ventilation to sanitary accommodation	3
2. No hot water supply and washing facilities	4
3. Defective wash-hand basin renewed	1
4. No artificial light to W.C.	1
5. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., dirty or defective	9
6. No handrail to staircase	1
7. Eating facilities and rest room provided	1
8. No first-aid box	2
9. No Form OSR 9 B.	3

